FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1884.

Amprements To-day. Bijou Opera Honne-Copieta and Eurytice. FP. M. Cosino-Tie Ners Wer. FP. M. Cosino-Tie Ners Wer. FP. M. Dair's Theatre-Tie Consider Girl. 144 P. M. Grand Opera Honne-Per Congress. FP. M. Madison Nguare Theatre-Alpha Ross. 150 P. M. New Pork Theatre-A Wich Peril, FP. M. Albico's Garden-Finture. FP. M. New York Comedy Theatre-Contains. FP. M.

People's Theatre-Francisk. FP. M. Star Theatre-Francisk. FP. M. Theater Comique - Cristics Aspiration 2 and 1 P. M. Thalin Theater-11%, 1P. M. Tony Pustor's Theater-Variety, 2 and 1 P. M. Union Square Theatre-Separation, SP, M. Wallnehm Theatre-Luly Clark, SP, M. B4 Av. Theatre-Edward Files 4P. M. 5th Av. Theatre Princes Ids. P. M. 54th St. Theatre Warrantel. P. M.

Advertising Hates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis type 80 cents; and preferred position ing large type 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

Wasser, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

#### Blaine Ahead.

Regard for the exact truth obliges us to record the fact that at the present time Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE leads all other candidates for the Republican nomination.

No other Republican chieftain has so large or so devoted a following in all parts of the country. If the delegates to the National Convention were to be chosen to-morrow. and meet at Chicago a week hence to make the nomination, we are inclined to believe that no rival candidate's strength would equal Mr. BLAINE's

Mr. BLAINE's strength is not a legacy from GARFIELD. BLAINE was one of the three foremost Republicans while GARFIELD was still on the back benches. Mr. BLAINE went to a Republican Convention eight years ago with 201 votes behind him. He led into the Convention of four years ago an army of 285 delegates. Recent demonstrations in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Maine, and in other States, all inspired by a master mind, and managed with exceeding adroitness to shape events toward a certain end, show that he has not lost his extraordinary hold upon the party. He keeps the friends he makes.

The story of Mr. BLAINE's disinclination for further political effort is a fletion which gives opportunity for many very pretty jokes. The envass now in progress in his behalf is not a joke.

Any estimate of Republican probabilities which shuts Mr. BLAINE up between the covers of his history and puts him away upon the library shelf in the year of grace eighteen-eighty-four, is unworthy of a moment's serious attention.

Where in the Republican party to-day is there a more interesting and inspiring individuality?

#### The Uncompleted Task of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. ABRAHAM L. EARLE, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, tells the Legislature that those officers want an extension of time because they do not wish to leave an uncompleted task behind them.

He need not worry because he and his associates have not done enough. They have done a good deal too much already.

Not a single additional day should be allowed to these men. They have directly violated the expres-letter and plain spirit of the laws they were bound to obey. Two members of the Commission are very properly ashamed of its performances in this respect. Mr. DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, one of the Commissioners, wrote us yesterday that he and Mr. George H. Byrd voted against some twenty of the located routes because they thought the law prohibited them. The responsibility, therefore, rests upon their associates.

These are three in number, Mr. EARLE, Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART, and Mr. EDWIN R. LIVERMORE. As public officers they are entitled to no consideration from the Legisla ture or anybody else. In order to promote a scheme for fixing a vast gridiron of rallways over the city, they have defied the law which says: "It shall not be lawful for Commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875 [the Rapid Transit act], or the amendments thereof, to locate the route or routes of any railway over, under, through, or across Broadway or Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street, or Fourth avenue above Forty-second street, in the city of New York. If they can set the laws aside in this manner, they can just as well make new laws to suit themselves. Why, then, call upon the Legislature to pass a bill extending the duration of their powers? Let Messrs. EARLE. STEWART, and LIVERMORE legislate for

The pretensions of these people should be rebuked, and the work of Mayor Epson's Rapid Transit Commission should remain incomplete forever.

### Save the Adirondack Forests.

FRANK LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper makes in its edition of last week a direct and powerful appeal to the Legislature of this State to save the Adirondack forests.

This is a question." it tells the member of the New York Legislature, " which affects the interests of every man, woman, and child; it is of still greater import to the generations to come. It is not merely a question of commercial supremacy. The matter is not circumscribed to the interests of the city of New York. It means greater or less destruction of the agricultural value of the State. It means that with each year the farmer will have to dig and to delve and to toll the harder. It means that that great conservator of the interests of the people-the Erie Canal-as against the aggressions of railroad monopolists, shall be preserved, and not only preserved, but that the source of its power, its very life blood, its water supply, shall be secured now and for all time."

The Legislature will do well to listen to unselfish and patriotic language of this nature. It should remember that the persons who have advocated the preservation of the Adirondack forests by legislative action, are not actuated by selfish motives; and that the only desire of such men is to secure to the State the advantages which they honestly believe will follow the preservation of these forests. The Legislature should remember also that the men who are now using every endeavor to defeat any and all legislation seriously looking to preserving the forests, are not moved in their course by any broad or patriotic motives. They are the special attorneys of landowners, lumber manufacturers, timber thieves, and all the various classes of men, honest and dishonest, directly interested that no steps should be taken to preserve those forests which might even in the remotest degree interiere with their personal wishes and interests.

Legislature is asked by thousands of petitioners, living in every part of the State, and by the press of all parties, to consider this matter fairly on its merits, and to at least give to patriotic citizens as fair a hearing as

it gives to the swarm of lobbyists seeking to defeat any movement to preserve the forests. The spectacle now presented at Albany is not a pleasant although not an unexpected one. The Adirondack forests, if they are saved at all, must be saved in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of every man in any way interested in cutting them down, how ever remotely. Patriotism and public spirit in such matters rarely reach down to the level of the pocket. By most men the threatened or even the actual drying up of the Hudson River, the ruin of the Erie Canal, and a general destruction of commerce or agriculture, would be viewed with entire indifference, provided they could carry out beforehand their own little selfish schemes of money making. It is not astonishing, then, that the patriotic movement to preserve for the State these noble forests, and secure for it permanently the advantages of its water routes, has met with nothing but opposition from lumbermen in the northern counties and their representatives, in and out of the Legislature. It will receive nothing but opposition from these men. If the forests are to be saved, it must be done in direct opposition to the wishes and influence of all the landowners affected by the measure. It is idle to talk about any further compromise than has already been made. As much has been yielded by the advocates of forest preservation as is safe to yield. Various bills which have lately been introduced into the Legislature by members representing the north counties, under the general title of bills to preserve the Adirondack forests, are intended to hinder legislation upon this subject, or, if passed, to prevent any proper measures being taken to preserve the forests. They are fraudulent bills intended to

deceive, and they should receive the treatment they deserve. This matter is one of exceeding importance to the State. Our commerce, our agriculture, our manufactures are dependent upon it. If we allow these forests to perish, we shall bring upon our children and our children's children such misfortune as we living in this fertile land, can hardly picture to our mind's eye. If we allow these forests to perish, there will be no Eric Canal, there will be no navigation in the upper Hudson River and no agricultural prosperity from the valley of the Mohawk to the St. Lawrence. The State and the city of New York will no longer be supreme in their influence upon the commerce of the nation, and widespread ruin and desolation will take the place of our present prosperity.

The question, then, which the Legislature is asked to decide, is one of the very greatest interest and importance. It interests all classes and conditions of men, because there is not a single human being in this State who will not suffer if these forests partsh, and who will not derive some advantage from their preservation. The Legislature is asked to decide whether it will act for the benefit and in the interest of all the people, or whether it will make itself subservient to the wishes of a small class of persons who, if left to themselves, will bring sure and certain ruin upon the State. It ought not to be difficult for every unprejudiced representative of the people to make up his mind on this subject.

Hesitation, doubt, ignorance, corruption. however, fill the halls of the Capitol at Albe ny. In the North Woods a thousand axes ring out from daylight wath dark in the clear cold northern air sairge for our lost patriotism and our wasting prosperity.

### The People Win in Norway.

The attempt of King Oscan II, to brush aside the chartered rights of the Norwegian people seems to have met with merited dis comfiture and rebuke. The supreme tribunal before which the pliant instruments of the King's arbitrary policy had been impeached, has adjudged Prime Minister SELMER guilty of violating the Constitution, and, as this was a test case, we presume that the other Ministers will be successively convicted. How ever galling to the nominal ruler may be this outcome of his long struggle with the Storthing, it has probably averted civil war and the complete partition of the Scandinavian they are allowed to appear in public? I have done all in peninsula by relaxing the strain that threating power to try and describe them from their interened to snap the thread which binds the free on the stage several times, that is, in private theatricals,

rwegians to the house of BERNADOTTE. To Americans the causes of this constitutional struggle, and the processes by which a solution has been reached, are peculiarly interesting. Perhaps nowhere in the world is there such a close approach to social no less than political equality as is exhibited in Norway. There are no titles of nobility: there are no huge landed estates or inordinate private fortunes; there are no property qualifications of the suffrage; there is not even a second legislative Chamber chosen by a restricted or intermediate constituency, or the so-called Lagthing is only a species of committee selected by the Storthing or single national assembly from among its own members for purposes defined by the organic law. The Constitution is the most liberal in Europe, and in some material re-

spects is more democratic than our own.

The extraordinary character of its provisions is due to the anomalous circumstances in which it was brought forth. When with the double purpose of punishing Denmark for its support of Napoleon I and of recompensing BEHNADOTTE for opposing the French Emperor, the Congress of Vienna wrenched Norway from its age-long connection with the Danish kingdom and annexed it to Sweden, the great powers deemed it quite superfluous to consult the heir of the Danish monarchy or the Norwegian people. The Crown Prince of Denmark declined, however, to be thus summarily robbed of his birthright, and, finding himself backed by a flerce uprising of Norse patriots, he had the good sense to reward and confirm their lovalty by proclaiming a body of public law such as had not been seen in Europe since the overthrow of the short-lived French constitutional monarchy of 1792. Under the Norwegian scheme, indeed, even less power was reserved to the ostensible King than the French Constitution makers conceded to Louis XVI., for the Stortling, or single legislative Chamber, elected by universal suffrage, was furnished with the machinery for easy and indefinite amendments of the Constitution. According to this fundamental provision-against which the present King, Oscan II., has kicked in vain—any bill which should be carried through three separate Storthings, chosen at three successive general elections, should ipso facto have toforce of law, notwithstanding the reiterated

For such guarantees and tempting colarge ments of their traditional rights of self-government the men of Norway would have fought with desperation, and BERNADOTTE, although at the head of a considerable army and empowered by the Vienna Congress t call for aid on the Czar ALEXANDER I. deemed it more prudent to bid against the Crown Prince of Denmark by offering substantially the same concessions. In the end his proffer was accepted, and the Norwegians received the charter under which they are living now, and puder which the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden are virtually independent, having nothing in common but the logically, that the exceutive functions exer-

veto of the monarch.

cised by the common ruler in Norway would girls must look squarely in the face if they have to be performed through a separate Ministry, and confined strictly within the think of going on the stage. They must un derstand that they propose to enter a very limits of the Norwan charter and the laws difficult profession, and one in which there are ten, nay, a hundred, chances of their used by the Storthing in pursuance thereof. falling to one of their succeeding. If a Evidently the spirit and intention of an woman rises high in the theatre, she gets organic law like this would be best embodied n a Ministry immediately accountable to better pay than she can carn elsewhere; but the national assembly. But as no such | If she remains in the lower or middle ranks mandate was expressly imposed by the Nor- of the theatrical profession she will only weglan Constitution, King Oscar II. repumake moderate wages for very hard work. diated the principle of Ministerial responsibility by retaining Ministers in office after

A8.

repeated votes of censure. Thereupon the

Legislature had recourse to the supreme

expedient provided by the charter, and set

in motion the machinery of constitutional

amendment. In three Storthings, each of

which expressed the deliberate will of the

people registered at a general election, a bill

was passed enacting that the King's Minis-

ters for Norway should take part in the pro-

notwithstanding the thrice renewed declara-

tion of the nation's resolve. King Oscan

persisted in asserting an absolute power of

veto, the Storthing pronounced the veto

overridden and the bill above described a law.

this law, and the King declining to dismiss

them, the Storthing was forced to fall back

on the weapon of impeachment. Now, the

means provided for trying an impeached

Minister are much more likely to give effect

to popular convictions in Norway than in the

United States. Our Federal Court of Im-

peachment consists of the Senate, presided

over by the Chief Justice. It is a tribunal

not one of whose members is chosen by the

people or directly accountable to the voters

at large. In Norway, on the other hand, the

Rigsret, or supreme tribunal for im-

seachment, includes, it is true, the

nine Judges of the High Court of

Justice, but these are greatly outnumbered

by the twenty-nine members of the Lag-

thing, or so-called second legislative Cham-

ber. But, as we have said, the Lagthing is,

so far as its relation to a constituency is con-

cerned, a mere committee of the Storthing.

Each of its members, being elected directly

by the people, and only for a short legislative

term, would be likely to express the senti-

ments and opinions of the Norwegian nation

when, as in the present instance, there was

no room to doubt the unanimity and fervor.

with which they were entertained. The con-

viction, therefore, of Prime Minister Selmer

was probably inevitable in the existing state

of public feeling on the subject, no matter

what views might be taken by the Judges.

who form only a small minority of the court.

Something to Think of.

The Republicans admit that to elect the

next President they must have the vote of

New York. It is now apparent that though

they may differ about individual statesmen,

the Republicans will wish to nominate a can-

didate who will be acceptable to all fac-

tions in the State, and thereby increase their

chances of saving it in November. This may

set aside at the National Convention all the

often happened heretofore.

ocrats to consider.

candidates who are now prominent, as has

How will this affect the Democrats? They

see as clearly at the Republicans that New

York is the pivotal State on which the elec-

tion will turn. Long experience has taught

them that it is not an easy task to carry

this State, and that the Republicans are a

hard party to beat. Twice only since the

Republican party was founded, has the Dem-

ocratic candidate for Prosident received the

vote of New York. SEYMOUR carried the

State in 1868, and TILDEN in 1876. How it

will be in 1884 is a serious question for Dem-

They Want to Go On the Stage.

A correspondent in a Southern city asks us

question which agitates so many minds

that it deserves careful consideration:

I think if she had a chance would make a success."

spare time to preparing pupils for the stage,

and some of them are artists of high stand-

ing, who must be altogether competent for the

duty. We do not know what are their prices

for tuition, but they are probably reasonable.

As to the time required to get the adequate

training, that must depend on the aptitude

of the pupil. A whole lifetime of study

would not make an actor of one man, while

n any part which satisfies his ambition and

petition with many experienced artists who

are standing around Union square waiting

or an engagement, and whose illusions as

minor and humble part; he must be pre

histrionic genius to his partial friends wh

In fine, he will have to make his way

gainst obstacles which will subdue his spirit

and hurt his self-love most keenly, and his

progress upward will be slow, if he gets up

at all. He will have to work hard and sub-

mit to indifference, and what seems to him

injustice. Besides, he will get poor pay a

the beginning, and will be lucky if he can

secure an engagement which will give him

even that steadily. Instead of making a

grand success in the great city, he may be

obliged to travel with strolling companions,

and have to wait for years before obtaining an

opportunity to appear in a leading theatre,

at least in any except a small part, where he

has no chance to gain the particular atten-

A woman cannot hope to fare any better

Her stage trials may be even harder to bear,

and more destructive of her peace and

happiness. Scarcely any girl thinks of act

ing in other than the leading parts in which

she has seen the most famous and most ex-

perienced artists. She wants to jump up to

the top at once, and all her theatrical dreams

are based on the assumption that she will do

it-that she will be the heroine of the play

she is likely to be at first only one of the

and that she will live in an atmosphere

tion of the audience.

is the central figure.

very coldly judged in the green room.

als professional associates.

in the way of technical instruction.

The SELMER Ministry refusing to obey

seedings of the national Legislature.

#### Make It Free!

Our valued contemporary, the Courier-Journal, has an article on the sale of tobacco by producers. It appears that there is an obstacle in some ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and this ruling our centem

porary desires to have modified. But why should there be any restraint on the sale of tobacco by producers? There is none on the sale of wheat, or potatoes, or cotton, and why should tobacco be singled out and subjected to restriction? During the civil war there was a necessity for it, because everything had to be taxed out of which revenue could possibly be derived;

but there is no such necessity now. The sale of tobacco and of every reduct of American agriculture should be as free as the light and air. Whatever Interferes with such freedom should be abolished.

They say that Smoon Robeson proposes to present himself fer nomination to Congress again in the First district of New Jersey. His intention should be encouraged. Every castigation that he receives, every humiliation that he is made to undergo, is an additional warning to men in office not to become thieves

Comptroller CHAPIN has fallen from his estate in the minds of the new school of Republican young folks in politics. He was elected and reflected through their efforts as member of the Assembly. He was the pink of Democrats, the pride of civil service reformers, and the hope of the young folks, and when came Comptroller, his determination not to take advantage of the opportunity presented before the Civil Service Reform law went into effect, to fill the subordinate positions, was held up to admiration.

But now the idol has been toppled over. Why? Not because he has not acted under e Civil Service law, for he has so acted. But scause he has selected Democrats from the civil service candidates Instead of Republicans.

Evidentiv Mr. CHAPIN is not a devotee of that non-partisanship which implies that a Demoerat must, to be in accord with it, appoint Republicans to office, while a Republican is nonpartisan in doing the same thing.

If the Hon, WILLIAM R. MORRISON decides to take the field as a Tariff for Revenue Only candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, or even as a Horizontal Reduction andidate, we have no doubt that he will write in due season a letter as straightforward as that in which he presented his claims in 1880. when his national reputation was by no means so great as it is now.

An unnecessary rumor that Gen. LOGAN is sing money in disseminating his boom has been unnecessarity denied. Gen. Locan doesn't need to use money for any such purpose, and it can be said to his credit that he hasn't made money out of polities. His predominating quality is a persistent enthusiasm, and this he has immunicated to his boom. His supporters ery for him, work for him, talk for him, and they don't need any money to quicken their efforts. He has many strings to his bow, and is the friend of the friends of many great interests. He will go as far in improving the Mississippi as any man, will vote for as many and as large pensions as any man, and will and as many Southern "outcages" as any man. Then he goes in for a vigorous Indian policy, as was proved by his scathing rebuke of Sir-TING BULL. It will be seen that LOGAN may be a formidable person. And he can talk with so much vigor, and is so little restricted in respect to his parts of speech by the conventional limtations of grammar, that he doesn't need to have "money talk " for him.

"There are two young ladies here who are exceedingly To say that there is any private property in auxious to go on the stage, and have requested me to write you and see if you couldn't give them all the necessary information in regard to the matter. Is there any place in New York where persons are taught for the stage? Who are the parties and what terms do they

Of course it is, sust as it was open to any esteemed contemporary of William Shaku-speake to write "Hamlet." What we object to is that the news which it has required brains, enterprise, and money to produce should be Besides that, she is very highly educated, and open for concurrent publication by piratical sheets which have neither the brains and en-There are in New York several members of terprise nor the money to get it for themselves the theatrical profession who devote their As a matter of fact, news is already protected by copyright when it appears in a monthly magazine or between the covers of a book.

Gov. HUBBARD of Connecticut was an able lawyer and a fine speaker. He was better than that-an honorable citizen and an honest Democrat. The record that he leaves is every way enviable.

### Corruption and the Civil Service Act.

another might master in a few months all WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- A number of weeks ago the head of a bureau in the Treasury Department discovered what appeared to be a gronkedness in a subordinate having charge of Consular accounts. Act that his professional teacher had to offer him But even after the pupil has passed from ng on the clue accidentally obtained, an investigation the hands of his theatrical preceptor, it is was quietly instituted and what at first was suspicion likely that it will be impossible for him to get a chance to actually appear on the stage mitted to resign, the resignation to take effect at a future day gratifies his vanity. He will come in com-

It is known that he has been guilty for years of fals: was the recipient of numerous favors. From many parts of the world be received from Consuls and other in the foreign service rare and valuable presents, besides wines and inquora in large quantities. This official was the favorite of one of the Republican

to their abilities and opportunities have been pretty thoroughly dispelled by barsh experionce. The novice, if he gets on the stage somes. He was a man who could not well be spared He stumped States at the call of committees. He could pack and run conventions, and, when required would be answerable for delegates, whether State or national. at all, must expect nothing more than a very pared to encounter sharp criticism in the His services with a pen were haid to be scarcely less valuable than his services as an orator. Was it a letter of congratulation or a speech of welcome that was required? He was the man for the occasion. It was probably on account of his rank and value as a wheel horse in politics that he was let off with every appeargreen room, and to do without the praise of What seems appland his amateur performances, will be

ance of an honoratio retirement.

This was one rotten spot in the service. Move the finger just the slightest and it will almost certainly rest on another, despite fair appearances and the Civil Service Reform act.

### A Rousing Campaign Fund.

A few nights ago I sat in the company of

"Yes," was the fesponse. "I believe he will be the choice of the New York delegation. I know three men in the church of which I am a member, not strict party men either, but business men, who would each contribute \$1,000,000 to aid in the expenses of a campaign with Payne as the leader. He could raise the bigges rampaign fund ever got together on this earth to aid his

#### John Sherman Looming Up. From the Cincinnati Enquires

RICHWOOD, Ohio. Feb. 26.-Senator Sherman's new prominence, as probably a necessity for the Repu ican party to carry Ohio next October, renders unusua

No Walled Lake in Wright County, Iowa A twenty-nine years' resident of Wright County, lows, writes to Tur Sex that there is no truth in the reports about a walled lake in that county.

The Star and Crescent is a magazine representing the interests of the Alpha Belta Phi one of the leading secret fraternities in the American colleges. The magnetic is printed to this city, and it is well edited. intoxicating applause and adulation. Instead of that, if she gets on the stage at all, historical critical bibliographical and speculative writing on subjects of interest to students of Shakespeare. Here, for example, is an essay on "Humber's Sensitive. supernumeraries who stand about to watch the triumph of the herotne and assist in making up the stage picture of which another ness to the General Censure," quite as searching in its way as Mr. S. Romeo Reed's celebrated inquiry into the These are facts which the two Southern

### IS MR. MORRISON A CANDIDATE?

MADONNAVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27 .- From this place it is only a few miles across country to the village of Waterloo, the home of the Hon. William R. Morrison. Every Democrat in the neighborhood was proud of the distinction conferred upon Monroe county by the selection of Mr. Merrison as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. We watch the progress of his plans for the regeneration of the Democratic party with interest. We think here that he is the ablest man in the party today, although he is not so much of an orator however and he sees far into the dark or

doubtful future. We should like to see Mr. Morrison nominated as the Democratic candidate for President this year. I do not know what his own feeling in regard to the matter is at present. He can keep his own counsel as thoroughly as any politician that I know of. The two or three Democrats in Waterloo who are supposed to possess Mr. Morrison's confidence to the greatest extent are as silent just now as he is himself. The general opinion hereabouts is that the choice of Chicago as the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention is not favorable to Mr. Morrison's candidacy, if he should be a candidate. In this corner of the State we are accustomed to look more to Str Louis than to Chicago, and Democratic influences at Chicago have not always been friendly

to our representative. I have kept a copy of a very interesting letter written four years ago by Mr. Morrison to his friend, Gen. L. B. Parsons of Clay county. It is of especial interest just now, for it shows the courage and frankness with which Mr. Morrison can urge his own claims and discuss the prospects of other distinguished Democrats-there is no humbug about him whenever he takes the field in earnest. I send you the

letter in question: Washington, May 28, 1880. Mr Dean Srn: You have no doubt heard some men tion of my name in connection with the Presidentia nomination. Many well-informed Democrats of New York believe all the prominent men of that State, Filden and Seymour instuded, to be so mixed up with local quarrets and the disputes of factions that the candidate nist be taken from some other state to secure harmony. Senator Bayard's anti-war record of 1801, lately publighted in THE SUS, is buriful to him. Gov. Hendricks and Judge Thurman are shut out by the financial question. if the candidate is to be acceptable to Ne York New Jersey, or Connecticut; so the talk came about meas about the only man in sight with any public record which would stand the test. It was also suggested that some campaign noise could be made of the fact that I was a private soldier in the Mexican war, and had den. Grant's endorsement as "one of our best officers " in the late war; that of all old fashioned Democrats I wa least vulnerable on questions resulting from the war, which will enter largely into the canvass.

The mention of my name has been so favorably re-ceived that I am pleased with it, though I am not crazy on the subject, nor have I built any great expectations upon it. Still, I am not without reasons for believing that with the cordial and carnest support of our State something may come of it. If not, nobody's hurr, and the deleration will be left in a position to make itself most effective in the maning of the ticket.

The friends of Gev. Palmer and Judge Davis are urg-ing their names in Illinois. What I will or will not do public question is well known in every nook and corner of the country. So far as flow. Palmer is known outside of our State, he is known as an atle man, with courage to do what he wants to do but what he will want to do nobody knows, and the Democrats of the antry are in no mood to take him on trust, It will not be till after all the Democrate have very ef-

tually used each other up in the Convention that it will go hunting up a Republican like Judge Davis to at the end; and so the State going for me at first cannot prejudice him.

In short, the State may do something with tao, not

State delegation, and I think, under the circuyour assistance and cooperation in securing it. Please ently may. I have written several of our old Demo-ic friends as I write you, and expect their help in the To Gen. L. B. Paterna, Fiera, Ph.

The Hinners delegation that year did present the name of Mr. Morrison, and on the first ballot he received the votes of all the 42 delegates, besides 4 from neross the river in Missouri, 6 from Iowa, and 10 from Wisconsin. On the second ballot, however, Illinois transferred her solid vote to Hancorg.

You will observe by the date of the above letter that Mr. Morrison did not begin his active canvass until May 28, less than a month before meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. This year, moreover, the Convention occurs more than a fortnight later than in 1850. A Monroe county candidate for President would fill the Democracy of this section with enthusinsm

### CONKLING AND BAYARD.

# One of the Great Rank and File Suggesting

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to suggest a ticket for the Democratic party, and one, too, that could not fail of success. A national victory is what the Democracy have not had for almost a quarter of a century; but the opportunity for them to gain one is about to occur.

For President, Roscoe Conkling of New York. For Vice-President, either Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana or Thomas A. Bayard of Delaware. Such a platform as the national Democracy will be likely to adopt, Mr. Conkling and almost any other Republican could stand upon. He is popular with many of the leaders in the Democratic party, for they believe he is honest, and know him to be able and capable.

With such a ticket there could be no earthly chance whatever for the Republicans. Democrats of all grades and shades would support it, and thousands of so-called Stalwarts throughout the entire North,
Besides the 153 votes of a solid South, it would sweep New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana,
New Jersey, Connecticut, and all of the Pacific States, and, in all probability, every Northern State, with the exception, perhaps, of Vermont and Iowa. state, with the exception, perhaps, of vermont and Iowa.

Because Mr. Conkling has been a prenounced Republican it does not by any means follow he will always remain one. Lucius Robinson, Andrew G. Curtin, Gov. Hoadly of Ohlo, and

Congressman Dorsheimer were at one time identified with the Republican party, but are identified with the Republican party, but are no longer so.

There are some who might say such a ticket would be a repetition of the Greeley campaign. It could be nothing of the kind: the men, but the situation more, would make it altogether different.

With a nomination like that, the only alternative for the Republicans would be to take down their sign and close the door. Some may inquire if Blinine is nominated by his party, then what? Then it would be a battle of the giants, with the odds largely in favor of Conkling.

XLW YORE, Feb. 26.

Mr. Enton of Connecticut for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I sk why it is that in naming candidates for the n tion for President by the Democracy you overlook a great man, a near neighbor to you, one—and the only one, I believe—who stood up in the Senate of the United States and opposed the Electoral Commission fraud? I mean the Hon. Wm. W. Eaton of Connecticust. He could mean the Hon. Wm. W. Eaton of Connecticut. He could certainly carry his own State, and New Jersey and New York. If you wish to promose the success of the Democracy in the coming Presidential contest, why do you not suggest or advocate Mr. Eaton's boundation the certainty is not interior in any respect to Mr. Holman, and could be elected, while Mr. Holman could not be Respectfully.

B. F. H.

### Respectfully, Washington, Feb. 27. A Jael Parker Boom.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The best nan in the country to earry victory to the Presidential thair for the Democratic party in the coming election is as toosenor, now Judge, Parker of New Jersey. His war record is good. He is an able lawyer, an untarwar record is good. He is an auxiliary and invariant inside pointician and as faultiess and good a man as can be found throughout the States for the exalied position. It is time derive turnished a Freedom, and doe Farker, with a good Western man for Very resident. September 27 and the France. East the day trumplantly. Sound the frampet.

Bostos, F. & 27.

### A Future Life.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir! In Tuesa) a sense information is asked concerning the future for God's word reveals all that any human being can anount of money can purchase eternal fencity, nor can amount of money can pureline electini femally, nor earl any characteristic if Japan fealty desires to be prepared for the future, he will find that daily study of tools word and grayer is sent for light and help will service him all that he desires. The writer recommende a commencement with the energie of at John and the Acts of the Aposton as help to be of service if Japan of the Aposton as help to be of service if Japan which, he will did many persons ready to pray for him daily, then fored will open the truth to his unit.

Flatance, L. I., Feb. 27, 1864. C. W. Powert.

### AIMED AT MR. CHANDLER.

#### Bayard's Plain Remarks About the Head of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate resumed ensideration of the bill for the construction of new steel crussers this morning. Mr. Bayard favored the bill, and, after reviewing the action of Congress on the navy during the last few years, said it was impossible for Senators to ignore that there was, for one reason or another, a great deal of distrust in the head of the Navy Department. In the opinion of many men, the President's selection of an incumbent men, the President's selection of an interest for that position was not a wise one. This was not a question of personal assault, but of the fitness of the person for the place. There was nothing in the antecedents or acquirements of the individual referred to that rendered his selection wise. He (Mr. Bayard) would be reluctant to give pain to any man, but these were public questions, and should be discussed in a plain, open, and public manner. It was in no other spirit that he referred to this subject. It was partly for this reason that Congress had placed restrictions upon the building of the ships now in course of construction.

Mr. Hale remarked that he had given notice of an amendment to the pending bill, which would throw the protection of the acts of 1882 and 1883 around the ships now proposed, and that amendment was itself suggested by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Bayard was glad to hear this. He held it to be a part of the duty of legislators to prevent suspenditure of money; and it was well known that there had been suspicion and a great deal of angry and perhaps some unjust comment heretofore with regard to naval contracts.

Mr. Hale then introduced the amendment he had spoken of.

Mr. Hawley defended the Secretary of the for that position was not a wise one. This was

Mr. Hate then introduced the Secretary of the had spoken of.
Mr. Hawley defended the Secretary of the Navy, and said that when his duties were closed his record would compare favorably with that of any Secretary who had over flied

Navy, and said that when his duties were closed his record would compare favorably with that of any Secretary who had ever filled the office.

Mr. McPherson's amendment reducing the number of ships to be built from seven to four was defeated, 34 to 17.

Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sewell offered a substitute providing for the doing of the work in the navy yards, and bending consideration of this debate ceased.

Mr. Ingalis introduced a bill to relieve the members of the original Fitz John Porter court martial of the obligation of secrecy as to the votes of members.

Mr. Pendleton by request, introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement and development of Alaska, and appropriating \$100,000 to open overland communication with that Territory.

In the House Mr. Beuster of Wisconsin obtained unanimous consent to have the Clerk read the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Union of the German Parliament expressing its appreciation of the action of the House of Representatives in adopting resolutions in honor of Edward Lisker. Mr. Beuster said he was convinced that the action of the Liberal Union was a true index of the feeling of united Germany. Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin expressed a similar opinion. Mr. Kasson thought the House would better consult its dignity by waiting until some official communication reached it showing that improper comment had been made upon its action.

The Pleuro-pneumonia bill was passed, 155 to 127.

Public business being suspended, the House paid its tribute to the memory of the late Representative D. C. Haskell of Kansas. Many eulogistic speeches were made by members.

## Pope Leo XIII. Attends a Requiem Mass

for the Repose of the Soul of Pius IX. ROME. Feb. 11.-The anniversary of the death of Pins IX. was colebrated in the Vatican and at the Basil-ica of San Lorenzo. In the Vatican the ceremony began in the Satine Chapte int II o'clock, when his Holiness arrived. He were the sacred vestments, and was accompanied by the Pontifical Court. The mass was celebrated by Cardinal di Pietro, Dean or the Sacred Colleger The music was exquisite and wonderfully executed. It was the "Dies Irae" of Maestro Mustafa.

All the Cardinals in Rome assisted. The Archbishops and Bishops in Rome, the Colleges of the Roman Prela-tures, the Military Supreme Order of Jerusalem, and the diplomatic body, with their families, were present Many members of the floman aristocracy and many disthe contains the contains a second of the chapel.

After the regular mass his Holiness read the absolution and the Librar see Domine. The ceremony was over

by 12% o'clock.

The futieral at the Basilica of San Lorenzo began at 8 o'clock A. M. Monsignor Negrotto domestic prelate of Pius IX., said the requiem mass and gave commission to a large crowd of the faithful. Monsignor Grinnald delivered a speech after the mass, praising the most prom inent qualities of the document Pope. Later, in the same Basilice, a high mass was chanted by the Capuchins. Sonsigner Magner, Bishop of Orvieto, read the benedic tion. Dake Salviati, Count Pianelani, Prince Respiglie

and Prince Author Matter were present, and large comliters from the Catholic societies of Rome. A solemn funeral for the deceased Pontif has been set down for next Thursday. It will take place in th Church of the Gest A large sum of money has been col-lected for the funeral, which will be most splendid. The chapter of the Lateran Basilica celebrated also a

meral mass for Pans IX. Monsignor De Weckers sang and Maestro Capocei gave one of his best compositions

## The St. Louis Notion of How Chicago Secured

the Democratic Convention. St. Louis, Feb. 27.-The St. Louis delegates who were sent to Washington to secure the National Democratic Convention for that city have had to answer many questions since they returned. Their neighbors are not ready to accept ordinary excuses. In spite of Vest's "masterplace of logic, rhotoric, and oratory," in apite of united action and persuasive arguments by the elegation, their efforts failed.

delegation, their efforts failed.

The reasons given therefor are: Too much Chicago money, too much Chicago railroad influence, and Mr. Tilden's ghost. The Chicago committee gave a \$500 diner at Chamberlain's to Senators, Congressmen, and members of the National Democrane Committee, and spread good things about five parlors at Willard's, their total expenses being, it is estimated in St. Louis, \$8,000. he Chicagoans were pulling a "git thar" stroke under erders from millionaires to secure their object regard-less of expense, while the St. Louisans were indulging in

Every Presidential candidate except Payne, the returning delegates report was represented by influence that was in favor of Chicago. Mr. D. H. Shields of Han-nibal. Mo., says: "Mr. Brown of Indiana, who is supposed to represent the views of Mr. McDonald, voted against us. He was afraid of Tilden's ghost."

#### Nilsson in Waskington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Mme. Nilsson was the

centre of observation at the President's last reception She was entertained at dinner on that evening by the Russian Minister, Mr. de Struve, and several members of he legations were invited to meet her. She went to the thite House with the De Struves, and entered the Blu Room on the arm of the Count Lewenhaupt, the Swed-ish Minister. Many persons paid her their respects, and she had quite a levee of her own in the Green Room. She wore a vellow brocade gown over a blue sating coat, and she had on many fine jewels. The left of her corsage was ornamented with the various orders and decorations she had Treetved. This reception, with Mrs. larlisle's tea, wound up the season. Mrs Carlisle's in vitations were, of course very general, and the whole town attended in a body. The House adjourned a little earlier than usual, so the Speaker was present to assist; out if there ever is an occasion when men are made to feel their inferiority and general usclessness it is at these afternoon teas. It is true that men are desir-able as drawing room ornaments on these occasions. ut they show great mapthess for the prevailing tone of the conversation, and a thinly disguised con the refreshments which are businly served. Judge Black used sometimes to include in the mild dissipation of an afternoon tea, but it was noticed that he was oblivious to the charms of tea and wafers, and even choostate. "No man can surpass me in my admiration for women," he would say quite solemnip, "but when she asks me to fill up on tea and crackers at 3 october. asks me to fill up on tea and crackers at 5 o'clock in the

Mrs. Carlisle had, however, a very handsome entertainment and the only fault found with it was that it ruined several hundred dinners. The Carlislas have not followed the fashion of keeping house which prevails among Senators and Representatives this winter; they

stick to the Rirgs House.

Nine. Sembrich had, perhaps, the most remarkable evation on Tuesday night ever offered a singer in Washington. She sang Lucia, with Signor Stagno and Signor Kaschmann in the cast. The audience lost its head about the third act, and went entirely wild.

#### He Reads The Sun. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sar: Having no

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: Having no desire to be exhibited in borrowed feathers, permit me to say that I had nothing whatever to do with the production of 'The Bread Wieners.' I solutormed a young gentleman from the Fribane and told him at the same lime that I had not read that town of Tus says in which it was stated that I am the author of the work. As the conversation between as occurred in the street either the misunderstood as or I will not express myself clearly. Permit me also to say that white often differing from I me six in opinion. I have a very light respect for its vicor and additive Very truly yours.

Thus Henrie.

permit me to add a postscript to your entertaining article in Monday's Sex on New York women's feet? article in Monday's sets on New York women after? Had your reporter called on me I could have told him where to find a time with a small and narrow foot, which he is a broad of that he always wears ladies loose. Its wife, unlike the one yest tale about does not recourage the boots, and will not let him wear any smaller shore the best and side of the Keeps and side yes and side of yety tarrow No. 4 with very high French heels, to wear sometimes on the siy. Are there many men we wear such that the boots?

Water Supply for Asbury Park.

#### BUNBEAMS.

-There is to be a great sale of timber next

month on the Duke of Wellington's cetate at Strathfield-saye, when about 4,000 oak trees will be sold.

-A new volume from Browning is promused. It will consist of one long poem, though the work il be about the same size as his latest volumes. -They have abolished on most of the Lon-

don transways the bell punch, which they adopted after us. It was considered a nutsance, and it failed to prevent dishoffesty. -Rosa Bonheur is now quite well again. and has removed to her favorite Chateau de By, at For

strestican, where she has already set to work at her infinished pictures. -At the trievele exhibition at the Floral

Hall, London, the machines of Starley and Sailon of Coventry carried away the prize. The "Imperial Cost" machine of the former and the "Meteor" of the larret -A lawyer pleading before Sir J. Byles, recently deceased, said. "I would refer your lerdship to a work in my hands." Byles on Bills." Has the

learned author given any authority for his dictum? ! not, I would not heed him. I know him well," interrupted the Judge.

-Another old London landmark, dating from the time of Shakespeare and Justice Scaling, will shortly be swept sway. The rumor which was cur-

ent instrear that Clement's Ion had been sold is now onlitrated, and the quaint old building has been dis-losed of for £30,000 to a private speculator. German papers record the discouraging fact for book collectors that the library of M. Kurch, the former editor of the St. Potersbilly Guzzle, who recently

died at Heidelberg, was sold by auction for the ridicu-ious sum of 25 roubles, although it consisted of about 5,000 volumes. If most of the books were in Kussian, he inclancioly fact might, in some degree at least b -The late Abraham Hayward, the brilliant reviewer and conversationalist, was like Distable of the Hebrew race, and brought up in a solution's office. He and the most bitter personal hatred of Distant, which was as intensely returned, and in the Marming's Couleir, f which he was editor while it was the organ of the

Perlite party, wrote articles against him of the most virulent accruity. -Bicycles and velocipedes are allowed to roll through the streets of Paris, Munich, Perib, Brussels, and other large European cities, subject in some of them to more or less regulation and restriction on the part of the police authorities; but in Vienna they are rigidly excluded from the streets. Several Vienna o clobs devoted to bicycle and tricycle propulsion are now activities for a reneal of the regulations, and are getting

-A letter from a lady in Calcutta says; "There is an opera company here this season. The translation of L'Elisir d'Amora' has been suspend to the Angio-Indian mind thus. Whenever the word "exactors' occurs it is translated "collector." Idea min, non-più rigor; Fa felice un senatore. My idea, cense thy rigor; make a collector happy. I am assured that L'Elisir d'Amore is supposed here to be a narrative of The Loves of Eliza, but for this I cannot vouch."

-A Glasgow physician has discovered the seams of converting a Scotch tenor this an Italian one and the experiments made under his direction on a num ber of voices which originally, like their native Cale-donis, were stern and wild, have given the most satisfactory results. The distinctive element in the sir and dew of Italy is, it seems, peroxide of hydrogen; and any one who will take the trouble to inhale a sufficient quan-tity of this gaseous compound may Italianuse his voice.

-It is a remarkable characteristic of the waiters in Paris restaurants that no matter what you may ask for, even if it be a fried piece of the more they will invariably reply "Yes," and either tring it to you, or, on returning, assert with sorrow that unfortanately there is no more left. It is told of Mery, the author, that by way of trying this as a joke he perempterily a dered of the waiter a Sphinx, a la Marrage, to say we have no more," replied the waiter, more Sphinx?" exclaimed Merg, teigning astellasunent. The waiter lowered his voice and murmined in a confidential whispir: "We have some more, monsion, but dential whisper: "We have some more, monsicur, but the truth L., I would not care to give them to you, as

they are not quite fresh." -Lotta's agents in London are gathering a senvation around her. Stories of her life are elreali in which it is represented that she has accumulated a riage, that the wealth of her rejected suiters amounts in the aggregate to nearly two hundred million dollars, and that she has vowed never to marry until her acting days are over. Lotta appeared first in New York in the summer of 1867, at Wallack's, Thirteenth street in co quence of the burning of the Winter Garden, where she was curaged. She was then about 20 years of age, was under the management of Mr. Clifton Taxle are and as ompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crabine, who

-A remarkable instance of honest bankruptcy has occurred in Engined. In 1874 Mr. Samuel Geborn, a steel manufacturer of Shoffield, was compelled to file his patition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amount ing to \$70,890, and assets estimated at \$15,880. He bought back the business from the credit; is by a composition of 12 shiftings in the pound payable in three installments the last of which was paid three months before it was due. Mr. Osborn determined to pay the balance of 8 shillings in the pound, and set dimenif ten years in which to accomplish this task. Asom of \$28 Oct was required, and the other evening the cre-

-By the will of Mrs. Stapleton-Bretherton, which has been published, the Pope is not a secated for two millions of dollars, as stated. Prior to hards come she conteyed that sum to her mean relative, Mr. legrge Errington, M. P. in trust to be an Pope's benefit, and the organ of the Vatican states that, while cortain journass were assisting to My Errhinton secret missions from England to the court of Home, his liveliness was simply to arrange for this munificial selfto the head of the Church. By the will Mr. Strington sequires a large landed estate, and large bequests are made to another Roman Catholic relative, a pretter of Lord Gerard, and to the Rev. Dean Kiernan, parish sergyman of the district in which her estates !

-Mr. Labouchere states in Truth that an old doctor of New London, Conn., where his visit some years ago is still most pleasantly remembered informed him that he had selected that lively locality for his or dence from finding in wandering among its tombe, that the ages of decease engraved on them ran to a longer span than he had ever found elsewhere. Mr. Languebere forgot, however, to mention that the interesting Oct Mortality to whom he refers, with the delightful diversity of profession which belongs to our cinetic country, cas not only an eminent specialist, but also a rollent Brigadier-General and an extensive land specwith a large number of New London inte for sale, which latter circumstance may have affected his chillary observations. He died at 65.

-The electric light is not everywhere considered an improvement upon the old-fashioned modes of illumination. One of the latest and hest systems was recently introduced into the Court Theatre at Stattgart. and it was supposed that the crehestra would find it very satisfactory. Instead of welcoming the change, how satisfactory. Instead of welcoming the change, how-ever they have just petitioned the management for a return to the old-fastioned oil issues that they find been using previously. They say that electric thus matten has proved objectionable, because its infilance, with many, unpleasantly affects the herver. They also be served that they now and it more difficult to follow the guid-ance of the leader. ance of the leader. A committee of experts composed of coulists and distillerested musicians, has been appointed to examine into the matter.

-The reports of the British consular agents upon the laws of foreign countries relating to the use of arsenic and other poleonous pagments in wall capers and textile fabrics, which have just been put-lished, are interesting and ied, are interesting and instructive remains, of the I wenty two States reported upon only sex-Frontina Greece Italy Switzerland April the Curt -do not probably the employment of mineral white con-taining copper, are one, lead, and such the present one metallic preparations in the unauafacture of study, in Germany the use of these pigments for paper thangings is permitted within certain restrictions but the papers to prepared must be expected, and current to a ...! n the empire. The use of arcenie for purposes is very carefully supervised in vicromay, How

-- It is now generally admitted by the tierman military authorities that financial considerate is alone prevent the immediate adoption of a magazine or repeating ride, as the general armament of the infactor of their army. Not only would the direct expense providing the new weapons he very great but the cortridges now used with the Mauser, of which patterns supplies are stored in the German fortresses and accurate would be rendered useless, as, awing to certain weak points in their manufacture they could not safely fired from a magazine ride. How morn was to be the amount of amountion which would have t replaced may be deduced from the fact that a to lately published returns, the war estatura-German army comprised on the latef James cluding all ranks and arms of the service no 2.975.533 officers and men, while the total trained men available in the empire will large far short of 3.900.000. Of the actually ergo-1.521,4% are infuntry soldiers, so that, ever of account altogether the ammunition which required for magazine carlo me carried by trotutting new cartridges suitable for a management was: for the present stores of trees bonding and would be very great. That the general out of a bondarine rule will be asoner or later morehalt. longer denied, but the change of armamont and to us ferred by Germany to as distant a date as marrie of less some one or other of the other great har good armies, by adopting the new arm, obliges become it follow her example.

A Man with a Small Poot.

### To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you

Two communities are now competing to introduce water in Asbury Fark. New Jersey, and the Commissioners in vite proposals from other companies - Adv.